

threatened Taiwan, that could not do them any damage, and that they even threatened the cities on the West Coast of the United States; and "symbolically" the President said, oh, it is okay that their army gave money to his reelection campaign.

And to show them "symbolically" that we do not mind any of this, we are going to give them some missile technology to help their intercontinental ballistic missiles function more appropriately.

The President must be proud of his symbolism.

SUPPORT PATIENT'S BILL OF RIGHTS

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I just got back from home as well, and what I heard is that the people really want us to give attention to the Patient's Bill of Rights. They want to be able to choose their own physicians. They feel legislation has been introduced and it is time for us to hear it on the floor so we can vote it. It is the number one concern throughout this country.

Patient care has totally left the hands of physicians and is in the hands of our insurance companies and our corporate leaders, who will not pay any more for coverage. It is time for us to address the issue, bring it to the floor, debate it and send it to the Senate. It is long past due. We have enough people to pass it, and I would simply call on our leadership to bring it to the floor.

SUPPORT SCHOOL CHOICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Mr. ROGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, children living in the District of Columbia deserve something they are not getting today: a quality education. The District of Columbia Control Board found "that the longer students stay in the District's public school system, the less likely they are to succeed."

In today's high-tech economy, our children simply cannot compete in life without a sound education. While Congress supports the efforts of General Becton, we must do more to give the children in the District of Columbia the opportunity for a quality education.

The D.C. School Choice bill would give low-income parents the freedom to choose the best schools for their children. When D.C. public schools compete for students, they will improve by necessity.

Mr. Speaker, the children of Washington deserve a chance to succeed in life. I urge my House colleagues to give

them that chance by supporting school choice for the District of Columbia schools.

SUPPORT THE CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION ACT

(Mr. DELAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, the American people may not all agree on the issue of abortion, but all Americans should agree that parents have a right to know when their children are having an abortion.

Should a person be able to take a minor girl across State lines to obtain an abortion without her parents knowing about it? Well, 85 percent of the American people say no.

Mr. Speaker, this is not merely a question for the pollsters, it is a question of propriety. Mothers need to know when their daughters are having an abortion. A family needs to know when their children are in trouble. It does no good to keep parents in the dark. Parents need to have the peace of mind to know what their children are doing, and they have the right to know when their daughters are having an abortion.

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution does not confer a right upon strangers to take children across State lines for secret abortions. I urge my colleagues to support the Child Custody Protection Act. It is the right thing to do for America's families.

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PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE

(Ms. Hooley of Oregon asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, last year, after 3 years of intense debate and two separate ballot measures, the State of Oregon became the first State to implement a physician-assisted suicide law. This was not an easy decision for the people of my State. It was the subject of intense debate and media coverage, and the issue was so thorny that the legislature even decided to send it to the voters twice, and both times it was approved.

Despite this level of scrutiny in the State of Oregon, the Committee on the Judiciary will begin work today on a bill to overturn the Oregon law.

I came to the well today to say that I understand there are a number of Members of Congress who have very personal concerns about this issue. I have deep personal reservations about the concept of assisted suicide; and, as a private citizen, I voted against it at the ballot box and in this House of Representatives. I voted against Federal funding of assisted suicide.

But I understand this is not an issue about personal feelings. This is an issue about respecting the judgment of

the voters of Oregon. This is about leaving Oregonians' business to Oregonians.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 5 p.m. today.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1273) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term "Director" means the Director of the National Science Foundation established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(2) **FOUNDATION.**—The term "Foundation" means the National Science Foundation established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(3) **BOARD.**—The term "Board" means the National Science Board established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(4) **UNITED STATES.**—The term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) **NATIONAL RESEARCH FACILITY.**—The term "national research facility" means a research facility funded by the Foundation which is available, subject to appropriate policies allocating access, for use by all scientists and engineers affiliated with research institutions located in the United States.

TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. FINDINGS; CORE STRATEGIES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States depends upon its scientific and technological capabilities to preserve the military and economic security of the United States.

(2) America's leadership in the global marketplace is dependent upon a strong commitment to education, basic research, and development.

(3) A nation that is not technologically literate cannot compete in the emerging global economy.

(4) A coordinated commitment to mathematics and science instruction at all levels of education